

FEL

Nor less think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our fellow-servant; and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
Fair fellow-servant! may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my slighted care
Than the bright dame's we serve. *Waller.*
Their fathers and yours were fellow-servants to the same
heavenly master while they lived; nor is that relation dis-
solved by their death, but ought still to operate among their
surviving children. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
FELLOW-SOLDIER. *n. f.* One who fights under the same com-
mander. An endearing appellation used by officers to their
men.
Come, fellow-soldier, make thou proclamation. *Shaksp.*
Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and
fellow-soldier. *Phil. ii. 25.*
FELLOW-STUDENT. *n. f.* One who studies in company with
another.
I pray thee, do not mock me, fellow-student;
I think it was to see my mother's wedding. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
If you have no fellow-student at hand, tell it over with your
acquaintance. *Watts's Logic.*
FELLOW-SUBJECT. *n. f.* One who lives under the same go-
vernment.
The bleeding condition of their fellow-subjects was a feather
in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*
FELLOW-SUPPER. *n. f.* One who shares in the same evils;
one who partakes the same sufferings with another.
How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your grace
was made their fellow-sufferer? And how glorious for you, that
you chose to want rather than not relieve the wants of others?
Dryden's Fables, Dedication.
We in some measure share the necessities of the poor at the
same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only
their patrons but fellow-sufferers. *Addison's Spectator.*
FELLOW-WRITER. *n. f.* One who writes at the same time, or
on the same subject.
Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their
fellow-writers, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they
would keep themselves upon a level with them. *Addison's Spectator.*
FELLOW-WEELING. *n. f.* [fellow and weeling.]
1. Sympathy.
It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a fellow-
weeling of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Estrange.*
2. Combination; joint interest.
Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid have a fel-
lowweeling. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
FELLOWLIKE. *adj.* [fellow and like.] Like a companion;
FELLOWLY. *adv.* on equal terms; companionable.
All which good parts he graceth with a good fellowlike,
kind, and respectful carriage. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
One feed for another, to make an exchange.
With fellowly neighbourhood seemeth not strange. *Tusser.*
FELLOWSHIP. *n. f.* [from fellow and ship.]
1. Companionship; consort; society.
This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for fellowship. *Shak. Coriolan.*
From blissful bow'rs
Of amarantine shade, fountain, or spring,
By the waters of life, where'er they sit
In fellowships of joy, the fons of light
Hailed. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 80.*
There is no man but God puts excellent things into his
possession, to be used for the common good; for men are
made for society and mutual fellowship. *Calamy's Sermons.*
God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him
not only with an inclination and under the necessity to have
fellowship with those of his own kind, but furnished him also
with language, which was to be the great instrument and ce-
ment of society. *Locke.*
2. Association; confederacy; combination.
We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his fellowship to die with us. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are men,
although they have never any settled fellowship, never any so-
lemn agreement amongst themselves what to do, or not to
do. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the
fellowship of that war. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
3. Equality.
4. Partnership; joint interest.
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Parad. Reg.*
O love! thou sternly do'st thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*
5. Company; state of being together.
The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our fellowship. But hark, a fail! *Shaksp. Othello.*
6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.
In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not
that fellowship which is in less neighbourhoods. *Bacon's Essays.*

FEM

7. Fitness and fondness for fœtal entertainments, with good pre-
fixed.
He had by his excessive good fellowship, which was grateful to
all the company, made himself popular with all the officers of
the army. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
8. An establishment in the college with share in its revenue.
Corusodes having, by the most extreme parsimony, saved
thirty-four pounds out of a beggarly fellowship, went up to
London. *Swift.*
9. [In arithmetic.] That rule of plural proportion whereby
we balance accounts, depending between divers persons,
having put together a general stock, so that they may every
man have his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional
part of loss. *Cocher's Arithmetic.*
10. A rule in arithmetic, by which two or more independent
operations of the rule of three may divide any given number
into unequal parts, proportional to certain other numbers.
It is so called, because the more common and useful application
thereof is in the division of gains, losses, or other things,
among partners in company. *Malcolm.*
FELLY. *adv.* [from fell.] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely;
barbarously.
Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tiger, that with greediness
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beast, doth fellly him oppress. *Spenser's Sonnets.*
FEL-DE-SE. *n. f.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by
murdering himself.
FELON. *n. f.* [felon, French; felo, low Latin; fel, Saxon.]
1. One who has committed a capital crime.
I apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*
And often have you brought the wily fox,
Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,
Like felons, where they did the murderous deed. *Dryden.*
2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its in-
vesting membrane, very painful.
The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a
felon. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
FELON. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.
Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,
Might be the cause of so impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with felon deeds,
Hath stirr'd up so mischievous despight! *Spenser.*
Then bids prepare th' hospitable treat,
Vain shews of love to veil his felon hate. *Pope's Odyssey.*
FELONIOUS. *adj.* [from felon.] Wicked; traitorous; villa-
nous; malignant; perfidious; destructive.
This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the
motive of that felonious conception is in the clouds. *Watson.*
O thevish night!
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the milled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does not touch thy Irish pen and dies. *Dryden.*
FELONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from felonious.] In a felonious way.
FELONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from felon.] Wicked; felonious.
I am like for desperate dole to die,
Through felonious force of mine enemy. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
FELONY. *n. f.* [felonia, Fr. felonis, low Latin, from felon.] A
crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.
I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
FELT. The preterite of FEEL, which see.
FELT. *n. f.* [felt, Saxon.]
1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.
It were a delicate stratagem to those
A troop of horse with felt. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
2. A hide or skin.
To know whether sheep are found or not, see that the felt
be loose. *Morimer's Husbandry.*
TO FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving.
The same wool one man felt into a hat, another weaves it
into cloth, another into kersey. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
TO FELT. *v. a.* [from felt.] To clot together like felt.
His felted locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns resemble. *Fairfax.*
FELUCCA. *n. f.* [feluk, Fr. feluk, Arab.] A small open boat
with six oars. *Di. 2.*
FEMALE. *n. f.* [femelle, French; femella, Latin.] A lies
one of the sex which brings young.
God created man in his own image, male and female created
he them. *Gen. i. 27.*
Man, more divine,
Lord of the wide world, and wide wat'ry seas,
Indu'd with intellectual sense and soul,
Are matters to their females, and their lords. *Shaksp. Othello.*
FEMALE. *adj.*
1. Not masculine; belonging to a she.
If by a female hand he had foreseen
He was to die, his with had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. *Dryd.*
2. FEMALE

FEN

2. FEMALE Rhymes. Double rhymes so called, because in
French, from which the term is taken, they end in a weak or
feminine. These rhymes are female:
Th' excess of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*
The female rhymes are in use with the Italian in every line,
with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alter-
nately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of
their later poems. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*
FEME COVERT. *n. f.* [French.] A married woman; who is also
said to be under covert baron. *Blount.*
FEME Sola. *n. f.* [French.] A single woman; an unmarried
woman.
FEMINAILITY. *n. f.* [from femina, Latin.] Female nature.
If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of femininity
take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine
appears. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.*
FEMININE. *adj.* [femininus, Latin.]
1. Of the sex that brings young; female.
Thus we chaffice the god of wine
With water that is feminine,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so concompate. *Cleaveland.*
2. Soft; tender; delicate.
Her heav'nly form
Angelick, but more soft and feminine. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
3. Effeminate; emasculated.
Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether feminine
and subjected to ease and delicacy. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
FEMININE. *n. f.* A she; one of the sex that brings young;
a female.
O! why did God create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without feminine? *Milt. Par. Lost.*
FEMORAL. *adj.* [femorialis, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.
The largest crooked needle should be used in taking up the
femoral arteries in amputation. *Sharp's Surgery.*
FEN. *n. f.* [penn, Saxon; venne, Dutch.] A marsh; low flat
and moist ground; a moor; a bog.
Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a great marsh or
fen. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shaksp. Coriolan.*
Yon common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
As reek o' th' rotten sens. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
The surface is of black fen earth. *Woodward on Fossils.*
He to Portina's wat'ry marshes went;
A long canal the muddy fen divides,
And with a clear unfilly'd current glides. *Addison.*
FENBERRY. *n. f.* [fen and berry.] A kind of black-
berry.
FENCE. *n. f.* [from defence.]
1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.
That proved not fence enough to the reputation of their
oppressors. *Dryden's Pity.*
There's no fence against inundations, earthquakes, or hur-
ricanes. *L'Estrange, Fable 167.*
To put them out of their parents view, at a great distance,
is to expose them to the greatest dangers of their whole life,
when they have the least fence and guard against them. *Locke.*
Let us bear this awful corps to Cæsar,
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand
A fence betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison's Cato.*
2. Inclosure; mound; hedge.
In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal fences overleap,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden's Horace.*
Shall I mention make
Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence,
Roars round the structure, and invades the fence? *Dryden.*
Employ their wiles and unavailing care,
To pass the fences and surprize the fair. *Pope.*
3. The art of fencing; defence.
I bruised my skin th' other day, with playing at sword and
dagger with a master of fence. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
4. Skill in defence.
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despite his nice fence and his active practice. *Shaksp. Othello.*
TO FENCE. *v. a.*
1. To inclose; to secure by an inclosure or hedge.
Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain
Destroyed have, each field to waste is laid;
In fenced towers bestowed is their grain,
Before thou cam'st this kingdom to invade. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
He hath fenced up my way that I cannot pass, and set dark-
ness in my paths. *Job xix. 8.*

FEN

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast fenced
me with bones and sinews. *Job x. 11.*
He went about to make a bridge to a strong city, which
was fenced about with walls. *2 Mac. xii. 13.*
See that the churchyard be fenced in with a decent rail, of
other inclosure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. To guard.
So much of adders wisdom I have learnt,
To fence my ear against thy forceries. *Milton's Agonistes.*
With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenced from the thorns, and trod the deep descent. *Dryden.*
TO FENCE. *v. n.*
1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of
weapons.
He having got some iron, should have it beaten into swords,
and put into his servants hands to fence with, and bang one
another. *Locke.*
2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.
Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous
evil, and therefore in the first place to be fenced against. *Locke.*
3. To fight according to art.
If a throttle ring, he falls strait a capering;
He will fence with his own shadow. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;
The stooping warriors, aiming head to head,
Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful found
The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;
They fence and push, and, pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore. *Dryden.*
A man that cannot fence will keep out of bullies and game-
sters company. *Locke.*
These, being polemical arts, could no more be learned
alone than fencing or cudgelplying. *Arbut. and Pope's Ma. Sc.*
FENCELESS. *adj.* [from fence.] Without inclosure; open.
Each motion of the heart rises to fury,
And love in their weak bosoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as destructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide fenceless ocean,
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from North, from South, from East, from West. *Rew's Jane Shore.*
FENCER. *n. f.* [from fence.] One who teaches or practises the
use of weapons, or science of defence.
Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*
A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick, that the soil
will be in your bosom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*
FENCIBLE. *adj.* [from fence.] Capable of defence. *Addison.*
FENCINGMASTER. *n. f.* [fence and master.] One who teaches
the use of weapons.
FENCINGSCHOOL. *n. f.* [fence and school.] A place in which
the use of weapons is taught.
If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather mine
should be a good wrestler than an ordinary fencer, which is
the most a gentleman can attain to, unless he will be con-
stantly in the fencing-school, and every day exercising. *Locke.*
TO FEND. *v. a.* [from defend.] To keep off; to shut out.
Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden's Virgil.*
TO FEND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge.
The dexterous management of terms, and being able to
fend and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning;
but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*
FENDER. *n. f.* [from fend.]
1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from
rolling forward to the floor.
2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off
violence.
FENERATION. *n. f.* [feneratio, Latin.] Usury; the gain of
interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.
The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from
its temper, but feneration and usury from its fecundity and
superfétation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.*
FENUGREEK. *n. f.* [fenum Græcum, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement
rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, somewhat
plain, shaped like a horn, and full of seeds, for the most part
rhomboid or kidney-shaped. *Miller.*
FENNEL. *n. f.* [feniculum, Latin.] A plant of strong scent.
It is an umbelliferous plant, whose leaves are divided into
capillaceous jags: the petals of the flower are intire, and placed
orbicularly, expanding in form of a rose; each flower is suc-
ceeded by two oblong thick gibbous seeds, chauced on one
side, and plain on the other. *Miller.*
A sav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*
FENNELFLOWER. *n. f.* A plant.
FENNELGIANT. *n. f.* A plant.
9 B